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Crop Production

Release:
February 10, 1961
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1961

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges	121,786	129,330	126,760	119,975
Grapefruit	42,625	43,800	41,620	41,600
Lemons	14,358	17,240	18,230	15,100

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH, 1961 CROP

Seasonal group	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1950-59	Acreage: Harvested: 1960	Acreage: For harvest 1961	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1950-59	Yield per harv. acre: 1960	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1961	Production: Average 1950-59	Production: 1960	Production: Indicated 1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	27.9	21.1	23.6	155.8	154.7	171.0	4,327	3,264	4,035
	Acreage planted		Intentions	Yield per planted acre			Production		
Early Spring	26.0	28.5	26.0	136.5	122.9	---	3,557	3,502	Apr. 10
Late Spring	177.4	152.4	155.4	138.3	180.0	---	24,263	27,434	May 10
Early Summer	124.7	112.3	110.8	101.3	133.9	---	12,530	15,038	June 9

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK: Average 1950-59	MILK: 1960	MILK: 1961	EGGS: Average 1950-59	EGGS: 1960	EGGS: 1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
January	9,069	9,820	9,859	5,245	5,433	5,137

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service — Crop Reporting Board
CrPr 2-2 (2-61) — Washington, D. C.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1961

The new year was ushered in by pleasant winter weather in early January. However, later in the month severe winter conditions grasped the eastern half of the Nation and increased in severity during the remainder of the month. Temperatures averaged below normal east of the Great Plains but were 10 to 12 degrees above normal in some areas of the West.

Prospective production of citrus showed little change with the orange crop down 5 percent but grapefruit about the same as last season. Harvest is behind a year ago with about one-third of the orange and grapefruit crops picked by February 1.

Winter vegetable production will be below last year with sharpest reductions in carrots and celery. Tomatoes are expected to show a sharp increase over last year. The winter potato crop is nearly a fourth above the 1960 crop but less than estimated a month earlier.

Winter Vegetable Production Smaller than Last Year

Production of winter vegetables is expected to be 5 percent below last year but 5 percent above average. Sharpest reduction is expected in carrots with significant declines for celery, lettuce, escarole, beets and artichokes. Partially offsetting are increases for several winter vegetable crops led by an 80 percent increase for tomatoes and significant increases for green peppers, sweet corn, snap beans, cucumbers, eggplant, and broccoli. Heavy rains in Florida delayed harvest and lowered quality and yields for some crops along the lower East Coast. The cold wave entering Florida on January 21 caused only minor damage to the more tender vegetables. The south Texas harvest was in full swing at mid-month with progress slowed during early and late January due to cold, rainy weather. California received welcome January rains that improved the condition and quality of vegetables and aided germination of new seedings.

Sharp Increase Expected in Winter Potato Crop

The 1961 winter potato crop is expected to be nearly a fourth above the 1960 crop. Excessive rains in Florida about mid-January adversely affected the crop. Harvest of red-skinned varieties is near completion in the Everglades but varies in other Florida areas. The California harvest was slow and may extend into early March. Growers of early summer potatoes intend to plant slightly less acreage than last year and more than a tenth less than average.

Not as Much Citrus in 1960-61

Total production of citrus for the 1960-61 season is expected to be 4 percent less than last year. Decreases in oranges, lemons, limes, and tangelos more than offset the increase in tangerines. Picking of most citrus is running later than a year ago, particularly grapefruit.

Cool weather and moderate rainfall prevailed in the Florida citrus belt during January with freezing temperatures causing leaf burn to some young trees. Rainfall increased the firmness of Early and Midseason oranges with the fruit holding well but size is below last year. The prolonged drought in southern California broke in late January. However, the unseasonably warm weather accompanying the dry period forced some oranges into early budding and bloom, leaving them vulnerable to cold weather. Sizes of most

citrus were hurt by the hot, dry weather. Harvest of Navel oranges and lemons was nearing completion in Arizona. Texas harvest of oranges progressed slowly due to cold weather and is expected to continue through February.

January Brings First Severe Winter Weather

Much of the Nation enjoyed above-normal temperatures during early January that permitted farm work to progress ahead of schedule. Considerable acreage was plowed for spring grains and the usual winter tasks of maintenance and repair were well tended. By mid-month the first real winter conditions of the new year began to appear and rapidly spread to all areas except the deep South and the West. Farm activity chilled to a near standstill and was generally reduced to caring for livestock and poultry. Snow fell in northern areas of the Nation but was not heavy except in the northeast and east central areas. Precipitation for the month was below normal over most of the Rocky Mountain, Plains and Corn Belt States with surface soils quite dry in the Central Plains. Irrigation water prospects are below normal with the water outlook grim in parts of the central Great Basin.

Fall Sown Grains Continue in Good Condition

The low temperatures during late January were not expected to cause undue damage to fall sown grains as most areas had some protective snow cover. Exceptions were the Central and Northern Great Plains where fields were generally free of snow and dry surface soils were vulnerable to blowing. Fall-seeded grains in the Pacific Northwest continued in good condition with plant growth ahead of normal. Snow cover in the Great Lakes and northeastern sections is providing ample protection to fall grains. Below normal temperatures in the Gulf and southeastern regions retarded small grain growth.

Livestock Condition Good and Hay Supplies Adequate

Livestock generally continued through January in good condition. The absence of severe winter storms over most of the Nation permitted considerable foraging in grain and hay fields. This minimized the drain on feed supplies, except in an area from Georgia to New England. This area got the full impact of wintery weather with extended periods of low temperatures and heavy snowfall. Tending livestock was a major chore and the heavy feeding requirements made sharp inroads into hay and roughage supplies.

Livestock gains were quite favorable during the month but fell off some with the more severe weather at the close of the month. Loss of new born lambs, calves and pigs were quite light in most areas.

January Milk Production Above Last Year--Less Eggs Produced

Milk production during January was barely above the revised estimate for January 1960 but 9 percent above average for the month. January egg production fell 5 percent below a year earlier with only the West showing a gain. The rate of lay was down slightly from January 1960 but was above average. Farmers now plan to purchase 12 percent more chicks than in 1960 with all regions intending increases.

CITRUS: Prospective production of citrus crops showed little change during the past month. The 1960-61 orange crop is forecast at 120 million boxes, 5 percent less than last year and 1 percent below average. Production is expected to be below last year in Florida, California, and Arizona. As of February 1 one-third of the U. S. crop had been harvested. Picking is later than last year when 38 percent of the crop had been harvested by this date. Production of Early, Midseason, and Navel oranges is estimated at 61 million boxes, 6 percent less than last year. Approximately 65 percent of the production for these varieties had been harvested by February 1, compared with 74 percent a year ago. The Valencia crop estimated at 59 million boxes is 5 percent below last year.

Production of grapefruit is forecast at 41.6 million boxes, the same as last year, but 2 percent below average. Only Texas expects more grapefruit than last year. Harvest is running considerably behind a year ago with 36 percent of the 1960-61 U.S. crop harvested by February 1 compared with 47 percent a year ago. The total Florida crop is smaller than in 1959-60 although the Pink Seedless production is estimated at 7.5 million boxes, up 12 percent from last year's 6.7 million boxes.

The lemon crop is estimated at 15.1 million boxes, 17 percent below last year although 5 percent above average. Production of Florida tangerines is estimated at 4.7 million boxes, 68 percent above the 1959-60 crop and 4 percent above average. About 87 percent of the crop was harvested by February 1, compared with 93 percent a year earlier. Florida's lime crop is estimated at 300,000 boxes, 6 percent less than last year. The estimate of Florida tangelos is 9 percent below last year with production expected to total 500,000 boxes.

As of February 1 utilization of the U.S. orange crop totaled 39.9 million boxes of which 26.5 million had gone to processors and 13.4 million had been used for fresh market. A year ago by the same date processors had taken 29.9 million boxes and 17.9 million had gone for fresh use -- a total utilization of 47.8 million boxes. Utilization of the grapefruit crop amounted to 14.9 million boxes as of February 1 compared with 19.5 million a year earlier. So far processors have taken 5.6 million boxes of this year's crop compared with 8.2 million a year ago. Fresh use this year has totaled 9.3 million boxes compared with 11.3 to February 1, 1960. Utilization of the lemon crop totaled only 2.5 million boxes as of February 1 compared with 3.7 million a year ago.

The Florida citrus belt had cool weather and moderate rainfall during January. Freezing temperatures occurred the night of January 21 and caused leaf burn to some young trees. As the result of the rainfall the firmness of Early and Midseason oranges continued to increase, and the fruit is holding well on the trees. The sizes of Early and Midseason oranges are still below last year, but droppage of fruit had decreased and is now no greater than usual for this time of year. Valencias still show rather heavy droppage and some splitting of fruit is showing. Valencias are sizing well, although still smaller than last year at this time. Harvest of citrus picked up sharply during January, particularly the last two weeks. A large part of the harvest is now going to concentrate plants.

In most southern California citrus areas the prolonged (50-day) drought was broken by rains the fourth week in January. The drought had been accompanied by above normal temperatures. Because of the unseasonably warm weather oranges show some early budding and bloom which will be vulnerable to any subsequent cold weather. In contrast central and northern parts of California had cold, foggy weather during most of the same period. In central California where harvest of the Navel crop is about 75 percent complete sizes have been above normal. However, in the important southern areas of California where harvest of Navels is on the increase, sizes have been hurt by the hot dry weather. Valencias show signs of early maturity in both the central and southern parts of the State, although harvest does not get under way until late spring and early summer. Sizing of lemons has been hurt by the drought, but the high temperatures did not produce any abnormal bloom on lemon trees. Harvest of Desert Valleys grapefruit was farther along than usual by February 1. Sizes are small. In areas outside the Desert Valleys grapefruit will be ready for light picking in March. In these areas growth has been slow because of high temperatures.

In Texas, cold weather during the early part of January and again at the end slowed harvest, but from January 12 to 24 picking was heavy. Picking of Early and Midseason oranges is expected to continue until March 1, instead of ending shortly after February 1 as is usual. Picking of Valencias is expected to start before mid-February. Arizona has practically completed the harvest of Navel oranges and lemons.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of California's 1960-61 Fuerte avocados started later than usual this season because of a light early bloom last year. The prolonged hot weather during the winter months advanced maturity of the fruit and accelerated harvest. The bulk of the Fuerte crop will be harvested by early April.

Warm weather has brought on bud development and some early bloom of avocados in southern California.

POTATOES: The February 1 forecast of the 1961 winter potato crop is placed at 4,035,000 hundredweight, 24 percent above the 1960 crop but 7 percent below average. The forecast is a decline of slightly over a half-million hundredweight from the January 1 estimate. All of the reduction was in Florida, where excessive rains of January 12-13 adversely affected the winter crop in Dade County. The older and younger portion of the crop seems to have more promise than the acreage planted in between. Harvesting of the red-skinned varieties is near completion in the Everglades and Hillsboro County and has started at Fort Myers. A very light start is expected in Dade County by mid-February. In California, harvest in the San Joaquin Valley and the Perris-Hemet district continued slow. Harvest will continue throughout February and probably early March.

Growers of Early summer potatoes reported intentions to plant 110,800 acres in 1961, 1 percent below the 1960 acreage but 11 percent below average. Increases were indicated in Kansas, the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and in Texas. On the other hand, declines were reported for Delaware, Maryland, Norfolk and other areas of Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, and California. No changes were reported for the other areas.

Plowing in the Eastern Shore of Virginia was well advanced on February 1. Plantings, if weather conditions are favorable, should be quite general by the third week of February. Early field preparations have begun in Texas.

Plantings are expected to get under way in the last of February and continue until May.

In California, plantings will start about the middle of February in the Perris-Hemet area and in late February in the Chino-Ontario District.

Of the four early seasonal groups, winter through early summer, planted acreage for the winter crop of 1961 is above that of a year earlier. Declines in intentions were reported for the early spring and early summer crop, but an increase was indicated for the late spring deal. Total acreage planted or intentions to plant in 1961 for the four early seasonal groups shows very little change from the acreage planted for the 1960 crop.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 5,137 million eggs during January 1961, compared with 5,433 million eggs last year--a decrease of 5 percent. Decreases from a year earlier were 10 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central, 7 percent in the West North Central and South Central, and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States. In the West, January egg production was 9 percent above a year earlier.

Rate of egg production per layer during January 1961 was 17.0 eggs, compared with the January 1960 rate of 17.2 and the January 1950-59 average of 15.2. Decreases in the rate of lay from a year earlier were 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central, and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States. Severe storms over the eastern half of the country resulted in a reduction in rate of lay. In the West, rate of lay increased 2 percent from a year earlier, while in the West North Central and South Central there was no change.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 302,567,000 layers during January 1961, compared with 316,041,000 layers during January 1960--a decrease of 4 percent. Decreases occurred in all regions except the West which showed a 6 percent increase. Decreases from a year earlier were 7 percent each in the East North Central, West North Central, and South Central, 5 percent in the North Atlantic, and 1 percent in the South Atlantic regions.

The number of layers on February 1, 1961, totaled 299,109,000, down 4 percent from February 1, 1960 and the lowest of record for the date. Numbers of layers on February 1 were down from a year earlier in all regions except the West. Decreases from last year were 8 percent in the West North Central, 7 percent in both the East North Central and South Central, 5 percent in the North Atlantic, and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. In the West, layer numbers increased 6 percent.

The February 1 rate of lay was 55.9 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 56.0 eggs February 1, 1960. Decreases of 5 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the East North Central offset increases of 4 percent in the West, 2 percent in the West North Central, and 1 percent in the South Central regions. Rate of lay in the South Atlantic States remained unchanged from last year.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS: This year farmers plan to buy 12 percent more chicks than in 1960. Intentions to purchase chicks were above last year in all regions. Increases were 27 percent in the South Central, 19 percent in the West, 10 percent in both the North Atlantic and the South Atlantic, 9 percent in the West North Central, and 5 percent in the East North Central States. Some differences between farmers' intentions as of February 1 and their actual purchases are to be expected depending on egg and feed price relationships and other developments during the remainder of hatching season.

Farmers now plan to purchase 24 percent of their chicks straight run, 70 percent as pullet chicks, and 6 percent as cockerels. Last year they bought 24 percent straight run chicks, 69 percent pullet chicks, and 7 percent cockerels.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID
PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1						
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
1950-59 (Av.)	57,061	65,822	94,771	34,040	52,753	37,159	341,605
1960	50,397	54,247	79,324	40,197	49,817	38,616	312,598
1961	48,086	50,648	73,243	39,905	46,338	40,889	299,109
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1950-59 (Av.)	53.8	53.0	52.8	47.4	41.9	54.2	51.0
1960	57.2	58.9	58.1	54.8	47.6	58.0	56.0
1961	54.2	57.2	59.1	54.8	48.3	60.3	55.9
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS						
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Dec. 1,1960 1/	49,845	52,335	74,233	40,614	47,427	41,030	305,484
Jan. 1,1961 1/	49,390	51,879	75,073	40,824	47,783	41,082	306,031
Feb. 1,1961	48,086	50,648	73,243	39,905	46,338	40,889	299,109

1/ Revised.

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-January averaged 38.6 cents per dozen--down 5.5 cents from a month earlier but 9.0 cents a dozen higher than in mid-January 1960. The trend in egg prices during the first half of January was down rather sharply on large sizes. Price trends during the latter half of the month were irregular. Markets were affected by disruption of trading in many areas due to snow storms and extreme cold. At the close of the month markets were somewhat unsettled, pending price and volume of Government purchases of whole egg solids. The Government announced intentions to buy whole egg solids on January 24.

Producers received an average of 16.0 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-January, compared with 15.2 a month earlier and 16.3 in January 1960. Farm chickens averaged 12.5 cents a pound, up 1.2 cents from January 1960. Commercial broilers averaged 16.5 cents--down 0.6 cent from a year earlier. Prices paid for commercial broilers at the close of the month were slightly higher than at the beginning of the month. At the close, live supplies were clearing readily and in good balance with processing demand. Prices paid for live birds at the beginning of the month ranged from 14.5 to 15.5 cents in the southern growing areas to 17.75 to 18.25 cents in the Delmarva area. At the close of January, prices were mostly 16 cents in the southern areas. In the Delmarva prices ranged from 18.25 to 18.75 cents. Fowl prices held relatively steady during the month. At the close of the month offerings of heavy type were limited and short of processing needs.

Turkey prices in mid-January averaged 25.4 cents per pound live weight, compared with 26.6 cents a month earlier and 28.2 cents in mid-January 1960. Trading during the month was of a seasonal nature. Processing was light in the producing areas and done mostly on a consignment basis. Lack of speculative interest was a feature of the market at the close of the month.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-January was $3.29 per 100 pounds--down 4 cents from a year earlier. The average cost of the broiler growing mash in mid-January was $4.55 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.69 a year earlier. Cost of the turkey growing mash was $4.59 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.69 in mid-January 1960. The egg-feed and farm chicken-feed price ratios were more favorable to producers than a year earlier. The turkey-feed ratio was less favorable. The commercial broiler-feed ratio was the same as a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES, JANUARY 1961, with comparisons 1/

State	January average 1950-59 2/	January 1961	State	January average 1950-59 2/	January 1961
N.Y.	725	848	Ga.	90	81
N.J.	95	98	Ky.	155	164
Pa.	478	538	Tenn.	153	138
Ohio	401	436	Ala.	88	71
Ind.	263	234	Miss.	98	88
Ill.	377	312	Ark.	78	61
Mich.	396	382	Okla.	127	108
Wis.	1,270	1,482	Texas	242	237
Minn.	777	960	Mont.	35	32
Iowa	460	473	Idaho	102	129
Mo.	272	267	Wyo.	15.6	13.8
N.D.	115	134	Colo.	67	70
S.D.	94	110	Utah	56	64
Nebr.	160	155	Wash.	129	144
Kans.	176	147	Oreg.	76	75
Md.	114	118	Calif.	524	651
Va.	140	160	Other States	496	665
W.Va.	54	47			
N.C.	126	122			
S.C.	44	44	U. S.	9,069	9,859

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.
2/ Revised, based on 1959 Census of Agriculture and other available data.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 2/ Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Equivalent tons Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	14,583	13,500	10,000	561,400	520,000	385,000
Fla., all	46,430	49,000	48,500	2,089,300	2,206,000	2,183,000
Temple	1,991	3,900	3,500	89,600	176,000	158,000
Other	44,439	45,100	45,000	1,999,700	2,030,000	2,025,000
Texas	1,104	1,500	1,750	49,700	67,500	78,800
Ariz.	474	560	400	18,260	21,600	15,400
La.	178	260	275	8,006	11,700	12,400
Total above Varieties	62,770	64,820	60,925	2,726,666	2,826,800	2,674,600
VALENCIA:						
Calif. 4/	23,517	17,300	18,000	905,400	666,000	693,000
Fla.	34,450	42,500	39,000	1,550,300	1,912,000	1,755,000
Texas	462	1,200	1,350	20,760	54,000	60,800
Ariz.	587	940	700	22,600	36,200	27,000
Total Valencia	59,016	61,940	59,050	2,499,060	2,668,200	2,535,800
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	38,100	30,800	28,000	1,466,800	1,186,000	1,078,000
Fla.	80,880	91,500	87,500	3,639,600	4,118,000	3,938,000
Texas	1,566	2,700	3,100	70,460	121,500	139,600
Ariz.	1,062	1,500	1,100	40,860	57,800	42,400
La.	178	260	275	8,006	11,700	12,400
U. S., All Oranges	121,786	126,760	119,975	5,225,726	5,495,000	5,210,400
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	34,470	30,500	30,000	1,378,800	1,220,000	1,200,000
Seedless	18,360	20,100	18,500	734,400	804,000	740,000
Other	16,110	10,400	11,500	644,400	416,000	460,000
Texas	3,090	5,200	6,500	123,600	208,000	260,000
Ariz.	2,603	3,220	2,500	84,520	105,000	81,200
Calif., All	2,462	2,700	2,600	82,370	89,700	86,800
Desert Valleys	902	1,400	1,100	29,330	45,500	35,800
Other areas	1,560	1,300	1,500	53,040	44,200	51,000
U. S., All Grapefruit	42,625	41,620	41,600	1,669,290	1,622,700	1,628,000
LEMONS:						
Calif.	14,358	17,100	14,500	567,200	675,000	573,000
Ariz. 4/	—	= 1,130	600	—	44,600	23,700
U. S.	14,358	18,230	15,100	567,200	719,600	596,700
LIMES:						
Fla.	322	320	300	12,880	12,800	12,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	5/ 301	550	500	5/ 13,475	24,800	22,500
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,540	2,800	4,700	204,250	126,000	212,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for 1959 crops were: Oranges - California, Navel and miscellaneous, 200,000 boxes (8,000 tons); California, Valencia, 150,000 boxes (5,780 tons); Grapefruit - California, Desert Valleys, 29,000 boxes (942 tons); Tangerines - Florida, 100,000 boxes (4,500 tons).
2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges - California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Tangerines, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit - California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons - 79 lbs.; Limes 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.
3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.
4/ Not estimated prior to 1958.
5/ Short-time average.

POTATOES, IRISH 1961 CROP

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harv. Average 1950-59	Acreage harv. 1960	Acreage harv. For harvest 1961	Yield per harv. acre Average 1950-59	Yield per harv. acre 1960	Yield per harv. acre Indicated 1961	Production Average 1950-59	Production 1960	Production Indicated 1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER									
Fla.	13.3	10.0	9.7	153	110	115	2,027	1,100	1,116
Calif.	14.6	11.1	13.9	158	195	210	2,300	2,164	2,919
Total	27.9	21.1	23.6	155.8	154.7	171.0	4,327	3,264	4,035

Seasonal group and State	Acreage planted Average 1950-59	Acreage planted 1960	Intentions 1961	Yield per planted acre Average 1950-59	Yield per planted acre 1960	Yield per planted acre 1961	Production Average 1950-59	Production 1960	Production 1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
EARLY SPRING:									
Florida									
Hastings	19.1	23.0	21.0	157	124	---	2,971	2,850	April 10
Other	5.0	4.6	4.2	102	130	---	509	598	"
Texas	1.9	.9	.8	55	60	---	77	54	"
Total	26.0	28.5	26.0	136.5	122.9	---	3,557	3,502	"
LATE SPRING:									
N.Car.									
8 N.E.Co.	14.2	15.6	13.3	126	144	---	1,796	2,250	May 10
Other Co.	10.1	5.5	5.3	74	110	---	750	605	"
S.Car.	10.0	7.0	6.8	81	95	---	798	665	"
Ga.	2.7	1.6	1.4	59	60	---	156	96	"
Ala.-Baldwin	19.1	15.5	16.0	101	140	---	1,873	2,170	"
-Other	11.0	9.0	9.0	47	50	---	516	450	"
Miss.	10.4	7.5	7.5	41	45	---	426	338	"
Ark.	12.2	6.7	6.4	50	60	---	605	402	"
La.	10.3	7.0	6.5	42	56	---	428	392	"
Okla.	5.8	4.7	4.7	50	57	---	286	270	"
Texas	10.3	8.8	8.8	48	60	---	487	528	"
Ariz.	5.7	9.8	9.7	234	240	---	1,312	2,352	"
Calif.	55.7	53.7	60.0	269	315	---	14,829	16,916	"
Total	177.4	152.4	155.4	138.3	180.0	---	24,263	27,434	"
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	11.2	8.0	8.0	64	70	---	714	560	June 9
Kans.	4.5	2.4	2.9	54	86	---	224	207	"
Del.	7.8	11.0	10.0	164	200	---	1,376	2,200	"
Md.	3.5	3.0	2.8	105	140	---	362	420	"
Va.-E.Shore	20.4	23.5	24.0	122	160	---	2,504	3,760	"
-Norfolk	3.4	1.6	1.3	94	110	---	330	176	"
-Other	7.8	6.5	6.2	65	60	---	504	390	"
N.Car.	11.8	7.7	7.7	67	110	---	775	847	"
Ga.	3.4	2.3	2.1	37	37	---	125	85	"
Ky.	17.1	13.2	12.8	59	67	---	999	884	"
Tenn.	16.3	12.0	12.0	58	67	---	947	804	"
Texas	7.6	11.5	12.0	145	167	---	1,090	1,921	"
Calif.	9.8	9.6	9.0	264	290	---	2,580	2,784	"
Total	124.7	112.3	110.8	101.3	133.9	---	12,530	15,038	"

JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during January 1960 1/	1961	Eggs per 100 layers 1960 1/	1961	Total eggs produced during January 1960 1/	1961
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,717	3,982	1,916	1,910	71	76
N.H.	1,708	1,670	1,854	1,835	32	31
Vt.	799	711	1,913	1,919	15	14
Mass.	3,045	2,999	1,913	1,829	58	55
R.I.	370	358	1,872	1,798	7	6
Conn.	3,046	2,881	1,879	1,838	57	53
N.Y.	9,292	9,043	1,761	1,649	164	149
N.J.	11,472	10,297	1,562	1,429	179	147
Pa.	17,750	16,796	1,795	1,683	319	283
N.Atl.	51,199	48,737	1,762	1,670	902	814
Ohio	12,452	11,762	1,817	1,699	226	200
Ind.	12,379	11,570	1,854	1,814	230	210
Ill.	12,362	11,639	1,711	1,680	212	196
Mich.	7,578	6,632	1,767	1,755	134	116
Wis.	10,064	9,661	1,925	1,820	194	176
E.N.Cent.	54,835	51,264	1,816	1,752	996	898
Minn.	18,732	17,310	1,953	1,965	366	340
Iowa	24,393	22,141	1,900	1,891	463	419
Mo.	9,810	9,228	1,510	1,519	148	140
N.Dak.	2,566	2,398	1,479	1,525	38	37
S.Dak.	7,854	7,448	1,792	1,786	141	133
Nebr.	9,600	9,174	1,724	1,764	166	162
Kans.	7,162	6,460	1,637	1,631	117	105
W.N.Cent.	80,117	74,159	1,796	1,802	1,439	1,336
Del.	690	710	1,581	1,479	11	11
Md.	1,880	1,612	1,624	1,469	31	24
Va.	5,884	5,573	1,606	1,581	94	88
W.Va.	2,149	1,982	1,420	1,426	31	28
N.C.	10,268	10,253	1,674	1,612	172	165
S.C.	3,989	4,098	1,668	1,699	67	70
Ga.	10,972	11,006	1,693	1,699	186	187
Fla.	4,737	5,130	1,841	1,798	87	92
S.Atl.	40,569	40,364	1,674	1,648	679	665
Ky.	5,588	5,230	1,308	1,240	73	65
Tenn.	5,864	5,096	1,364	1,314	80	67
Ala.	6,786	6,662	1,572	1,637	107	109
Miss.	6,662	6,550	1,389	1,383	93	91
Ark.	4,923	4,753	1,426	1,451	70	69
La.	2,905	2,752	1,407	1,414	41	39
Okla.	3,830	3,109	1,370	1,414	52	44
Texas	14,085	12,908	1,476	1,460	208	188
S.Cent.	50,643	47,060	1,430	1,428	724	672
Mont.	1,141	1,070	1,618	1,699	18	18
Idaho	1,298	1,263	1,764	1,848	23	23
Wyo.	321	302	1,534	1,472	5	4
Colo.	1,542	1,338	1,513	1,540	23	21
N.Mex.	720	730	1,504	1,507	11	11
Ariz.	795	755	1,748	1,752	14	13
Utah	1,495	1,450	1,798	1,798	27	26
Nev.	82	78	1,420	1,476	1	1
Wash.	4,682	4,653	1,913	1,947	90	91
Oreg.	2,808	2,816	1,872	1,900	53	54
Calif.	23,794	26,528	1,798	1,848	428	490
West.	38,678	40,983	1,792	1,835	693	752
U.S.	316,041	302,567	1,719	1,698	5,433	5,137

1/Revised. Revisions of 1959-60 monthly estimates will be published March 1, 1961, 1955-59 revisions in April.

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